

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

This chapter presents the background of the study, statement of the problem, purposes of the study, scope of the study, significances of the study, and definition of key terms.

1.1 Background of The Study

All people talk to friends, associates, lovers, teachers, parents, rival, and even enemies, also strangers. We live in a world of language. Language has its own importance in human social life. Amberg & Vause (2010) stated that “language is foremost a means of communication, and communication almost always takes place within some sort of social context. This is why effective communication requires an understanding and recognition of the connections between a language and the people who use it.” People uses language as their tool for communicate in their social environment. Without a good language understanding, the communication might only lead to waste of time or even misunderstanding. Therefore, people should learn how to use language properly by learning its structures and the other aspects. Goldsmith, (1995) as cited in (Andi-Pallawa & Fiptar Abdi Alam, 2013) states broadly that “each language is a structurally different system.” Every language has structurally distinctive system, which means that at least two languages could be analyzed in order to find the differences or similarities. Many aspects could be compared between languages such as vowel, consonant, diphthong, triphthong, etc.

Based on the statement above, language is very important for all people in the world. Every nation used language to communication, for example in Indonesia. Indonesia has Bahasa as a national language, but in every region, they have different language based on their own region. Indonesia has many province, such as NTT and NTB. One of the district in Sumbawa, it is Bima regency. Many study about languages in Bima district has been done by many experts. In Bima-Sumba, there are four languages such as, Bima, Sanggar, Kolo, and Sambori (Budasi, 2018). Sambori and Bima are two different languages but still in one family language in Bima Regency. Sambori language was viewed by Bima society as a separate language from Bima language family. Why? Because, Sambori language has different pronunciation and vocabulary.

Linguistically, Sambori Language is not much different with Bima Language. But, when examined using linguistic tools the differences and similarities between two languages are very clear. The most stand out is the phonological and morphological differences, although syntactic uniqueness is no less interesting and needs special study. So, identifying and describing the uniting and differentiating phonology as a qualitative evidence of the linguistic features of two languages must be done, namely as evidence of completeness of the two languages as different languages as well as languages in one language family in Bima Regency, NTB.

Related to the statement above, Fernandez (2007) describes that if there are two languages or two dialects considered as one language family, it should be proved by linguistics evidence such as phonological relationship or a lexical relationship. As an

example that can be found by Fernandez (2007) among several languages in Flores and Timor, those languages share certain syntactic similarities. Fernandez (2007) also explained that if some languages are considered as one language family, it should contain linguistic characteristics such as comparisons, either as a uniting of the languages target or the differentiating characteristics of the languages target. Based on the statement above, this study is more focused on the observation of the differentiating of phonological linguistics feature between Bima and Sambori language as one of the criteria to support the kinship relationship in a language family and provide the evidence for the position of Bima and Sambori language as different languages but still in one language family.

Overall, this study the researcher will discuss the differentiating of phonological linguistics feature between Sambori and Bima languages as complementary data or evidence to support Budasi's study in 2018 to determining the position of kinship relationship between Sambori language and Bima language. This study is conducted to solve the problem of whether the Sambori language and Bima language are in one language family by looking or considering the differentiating of phonological linguistics feature between Bima and Sambori languages.

1.2 Statement of The Problem

Based on the background of the study above, the problem of this study is:

1. What is the different linguistics feature between Bima and Sambori languages?

1.3 Purposes of The Study

Based on the problem of this study, the purpose can be formulated as follows:

1. General Objective

The researcher observes and describe about phonological linguistics features to find the differentiating phonological aspects between two languages namely, Sambori language and Bima language in NTB.

2. Specific Objective

The researcher observes and describe the differentiating phonological aspects such as consonant, vowel, diphthong, cluster and syllable pattern of two languages in NTB, namely Bima language and Sambori language.

1.4 Scope of The Study

This study was designed as a descriptive study. The discussion of this study focuses to observe and describe the description of the differentiating phonological linguistics features between Bima and Sambori language spoken by people in Bima regency NTB. The researcher focus on the differentiating of two languages between Sambori language and Bima language in term phonological aspects, such as consonants, vowel, diphthong, and consonant cluster.

1.5 Significances of The Study

1.5.1 Theoretical Significance

Theoretically, the results of this study were expected to give significant information and deeper understanding about phonological process, especially in the phonological linguistics feature between Bima and Sambori languages.

1.5.2 Practical Significance

a. Linguistics fields

The result of this study is expected to give an effective benefit and influence as a source in the field of linguistics and also help the people to find any information who have interest in this field.

b. Indonesian government

This study is expected to help the government in providing new information in linguistics field and to give deep understanding in the differentiating phonological system between Bima language and Sambori language.

c. Other researchers

This study is expected as a reference for other researcher that conduct a study in the future at the same field especially phonological.

1.6 Definition of Key Terms

The key terms that used in this study can be defined below:

1. Language

Language is an instrument for delivering specific purposes in communication (Martinez, 2015). Language is a communication system which used by the people in Sambori Village.

2. Phonology

Phonology is a branch of linguistics concerned with the systematic organization of sounds in languages which was occurred in Sambori people. Phonology is a systematic study of the sounds used in language (Kornai, 2008)

3. Vowel

According to Fromkin, Robert, & Hyams (2011, p. 585) as cited in Ambalegin & Arianto (2018) vowel is a sound generated without considerable restriction of the air passing through the mouth cavity. Vowel sound are created with a somewhat unrestricted flow of air, and they are all generally voiced, Yule (2014, p.33) as cited in Ambalegin & Arianto (2018).

4. Consonant

According to Fromkin, Robert, & Hyams (2011, p. 560) as cited in Ambalegin & Arianto (2018) consonant is a speaking sound created by constriction of the air stream.

5. Diphthong

According to Kelly (2004, pp. 35-36) as cited in Ambalegin & Hulu (2019) diphthong is the combination between two vowels from one vowel to other

vowel without consonant. Diphthongs are generated when the tongue begins generating vowels in one location and glides to another, Finegan (2015).

6. Consonant Cluster

According to Gregová (2010) consonant cluster is a group of consonants that create together in a sound or word without the use of a vowel.

